

# KILLED BY GIANT POWDER

## An Explosion Destroys a Kalihi Home.

Careless handling of nearly twenty pounds of giant powder caused a terrific explosion about 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the house of Kalapoepe, a Hawaiian, in Kalihi Valley, about a mile and a quarter above King street, on the road leading past the Cummings place. As a result of the explosion Kekaha, a native about 20 years of age, was blown to pieces. Other inmates of the house were killed, and the house was destroyed. Kekaha, about the same age, who now lies in the Queen's Hospital with both eyes mutilated, his ear drums shattered, with few chances of surviving the shock, as he had not recovered consciousness up to a late hour last night. Mrs. Kalapoepe sustained injuries in the head, neck and shoulders, and the end of one of her fingers is missing, while small splinters of wood were driven into her body. Paukeho, aged about 50, was severely hurt by timbers falling upon him. Sam Kekaha, a boy aged 9, was blown through the house and landed some distance away, although he was not badly hurt. Alkahele, a girl aged 15, and Paulo, a boy aged 19, were little more than bruised; the former, in fact, being the only one who really escaped injury.

The explosion was heard all over town, and sound sleepers were awakened by the shock. It was generally believed that a heavy blast had been discharged in the Kalihi quarry. There were several versions of the cause of the explosion. One was that Kalapoepe and his wife had not been on good terms for a few days, and that he returned yesterday morning and touched off the dynamite to destroy his family and others. Kalapoepe, however, was very drunk when the explosion took place, and was then in the house of a neighbor. Even when he viewed the scene of the catastrophe, he was unable to comprehend its full significance, and was taken to the station house to sober up.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was notified of the affair about 8:30 and visited the place with a coroner's jury. They found that the house had been blown to smithereens and evidences of the terrific force of the explosion were shown in the distance to which portions of Kekaha's body had been carried. Part of a leg was found in one place, the head in another, and so on.

From what the deputy sheriff could gather, Kekaha had risen early and gone into the mauka room, where giant powder was kept. Kekaha worked at the government quarry and probably had brought the explosives, piece by piece, to the house. As it was a rainy morning and there was nothing to do at the quarry, the police are of the opinion that Kekaha was preparing some of the sticks to be used in fishing in Kalihi Bay. Mrs. Kalapoepe said at the hospital that she heard something sputtering in the mauka room, when she arose to see whether her husband had returned home. She looked into the room where Kekaha was smoking a pipe, and saw him going toward the outer door with a box of giant powder under his arm, evidently to throw it out of the house. She remembers nothing more, except that a terrific explosion came at that instant. Mrs. Kalapoepe stated later that her relations with Kekaha were friendly, but not intimate. The police believe that the explosion was due to an accident.

Most of the other inmates of the house were asleep when the stick went off. Sam Kekaha, the boy, says the first he knew of it was when he was blown from his bed into the air and struck the ground outside. Mrs. Kalapoepe was pinned under the wreckage of the house, while Kalehua, who was near the place where Kekaha was last seen, received the full sweep of the concussion. He was rendered unconscious, and when picked up by the police it was seen that his sight was gone and that his ears were mutilated as well.

Samuel Kallhama was the first man to reach the scene of the tragedy. He was asleep in his house, which is about 40 yards distant, at the time the explosion occurred, and ran at once to the wrecked cottage. He found nearly everyone of the inmates lying or sitting on the ground, stupefied and injured. Kalehua seemed to be the worst off. He helped old Paukeho to get out from under the wreckage on the Ewa side, and then notified the police.

The injured people were taken to the Queen's Hospital. When Dr. Curtis examined Kalehua he found that his head had come in contact with the powder, as his face was powder-stained and burned. Kalehua had not recovered consciousness up to a late hour last night, and the others were about the same as when brought in.

The inquest will not be held until next Wednesday evening.

### New Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—King Alfonso today charged Rivera to form a Conservative Cabinet to succeed the Sagasta Ministry, which resigned on Wednesday.

The Cortes will be dissolved, the King having consented to issue a decree to that effect before Christmas.

Senator Rivera is busy conferring with his supporters.

The portfolio of war has been offered to General Ibanez, who was wounded at the battle of Santiago and who was Minister of War in 1898.

# ARE AGREED UPON A SITE

## W. H. Eustis Arrives In Town of Hilo.

HILO, December 12.—W. H. Eustis of Minneapolis has arrived here on a mission from Secretary Shaw to recommend a site for a Hilo Federal building. As planned now there will be no public meetings, because the citizens of this city have already agreed upon a site for the building.

The people of Hilo are a unit for the selection of the large tract between Bridge and Pitman streets and Wala-ranue street and the river. This, it is believed, will not only allow sufficient room for a building sufficient for the accommodation of all the Federal offices, but will permit also of laying out a beautiful park. Mr. Eustis has spent his time interviewing the citizens, and, because of the unanimity of their opinion, does not believe a public meeting is necessary.

Mr. Eustis expects to return to Honolulu on the Mauna Loa Tuesday.

### PECK IS HOPEFUL.

Philip Peck returned on the Enterprise from San Francisco, where he has been seeking to interest capital in the Kohala-Hilo Railroad.

Mr. Peck says: The people with whom I talked in San Francisco regarding the railway look with favor upon the scheme, but before taking action or decided steps in subscribing to either the stock or bonds of the company they wish to know what the people here will do toward it. If, as we think, it will be a good thing for this side of Hawaii to have a railway, the capitalists think we should do something to encourage it.

"It is the custom on the mainland for communities to encourage railway lines by offers of subsidies, and these are usually raised by individuals, either in public meetings or upon personal solicitation. The question of subsidy was not specially dwelt upon. 'What will the people of Hilo do?' covers everything. As soon as possible I will confer with the citizens and that question will be answered."

Mr. Peck did not appear to be discouraged over the results of his conferences. During the past year plantation agents and managers have frequently expressed themselves favorably to the project and there is reasonable assurance that at least a portion of the capital invested will be raised here.—Herald.

### RICE MILL FOR HILO.

Mr. Hamada, the Japanese merchant in Puno, is building a rice mill on Fureaux and Front streets, and will soon have it in operation. The mill will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000 and Mr. Hamada has orders in the Orient now for importations of 100 bags a month.—Tribune.

### MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Hilo Lodge, No. 759, B. P. O. E., held memorial services at the First Foreign Church last Sunday evening. An excellent musical program, arranged by Mrs. J. T. Lewis, was rendered under her direction. The solos and choruses won immediate favor for those taking part. Mrs. R. T. Moses played Raff's "Cavatina," with a delicacy of touch seldom noticed except in professional violinists. Mrs. Paul Bartels, Mr. English and Mr. Fronty were in usual excellent voice and added much to the pleasure of the congregation. The address was by Rev. F. L. Nash.

### NEWS NOTES.

A jury term of the United States District Court will be held in Hilo beginning Wednesday, January 28, at 10 o'clock. Judge Morris M. Estee presiding, with a full complement of United States officers in attendance. In accordance with a request from Judge Estee, Judge Little has granted the use of his court room.

Peter Lee expects to send over 500 bunches of bananas to San Francisco by this Enterprise. Mr. Lee is still enthusiastic over the outlook for the Hilo banana trade and wishes the growers could offer him six times the present shipment.

N. C. Willifong returned Tuesday from a twelve day trip in the Kohala and Kona districts. He went over on business connected with the tax office. He states that the tangle in the affairs of the Kona Sugar Company has materially affected the prosperity of the district.

F. M. Amweg is here on business connected with the construction of the Hilo dock.

Mrs. Henry Deacon will leave for the Coast tomorrow to visit her son, who is quite ill.

The dance given by Company D at Spreckels' Hall last Friday evening was a grand success, and reflects credit on the members of Hilo's crack military organization.

A meeting of the Planters' Association of the Island of Hawaii was held in this city yesterday.

### A New Swindler.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Hot Springs, Ark., says: Howard Bland, 63 years of age, of Taylor, Texas, dropped \$12,000 here to foot racers, who have since been arrested. He came here with the money to back the game, the money was put up and the race pulled off, but the man on whom Bland had placed his money snatched his toe and the other went on and won. Bland protested against their arrest, saying that they were Colorado militiamen who were simply strolling here, and that the deal was all on the square. The foot racing crowd is said to be composed of such notables as the "Honey Grove Kid" Huffer, Burns, Scott and Goddard.

# CABLE NOW ON THE WAY

## Silvertown Sailed Saturday From San Francisco Laying the Sea Line.

"We shall commence to look for the Silvertown with the cable on Christmas day."

According to the calculations of the Commercial Cable officials, as indicated by the mail received yesterday by Superintendent Gaines, and by the verbal reports of Messrs. Percy J. Harwood and S. MacMichael, who arrived to take posts on the staff of the local official, the ship bearing the connecting strands left San Francisco on Saturday, December 13, and will take something in the neighborhood of two weeks to make the journey.

The great vessel with 2,413 miles of deep sea cable in its tanks arrived at San Francisco December 4, and at once went to anchorage, where refitting operations were commenced immediately. These were expected to take about eight days and when the Zealandia sailed, two days later, the date set for departure was the day of the following week. The operator who arrived in the local steamer did not visit the ship, but they were given the same date, and the letters to the local superintendent were of such a nature that he expressed his opinion as to the date of arrival in the sentence quoted above.

Meanwhile, everything here progresses favorably and there will not be a hitch in the preparations for the immediate working of the line, once the long expected conductor arrives and is connected with the land wires. The underground line has now reached a point within 9,500 feet of the station at Waikiki, and the progress is rapid. Indeed, yesterday fast work was done to make up for the delays which were caused by the rains, the longest section of the entire distance being pulled in during the morning. This was 357 feet, which means nearly 4,400 pounds in the two cable lengths which are placed in the pipe. The splicing work is the most seriously hampered by the rains, and arrangements have now been made for the putting up of tents over the manholes, so that the experts will be able to work right along, despite the weather.

The Silvertown arrived at San Francisco at noon on Thursday, December 4, seventy-five days from London. This cable which is to span the distance

from the Cliff House heights to the Waikiki beach is coiled in the three tanks of the ship. The main tank is fifty-three feet in diameter by thirty-two feet deep, the after tank slightly smaller and the forward tank only forty-six feet across. In each of the tanks is a hollow cone, in which is stored extra lengths, and around these the cable itself is wound tightly. In this way the 4,807 tons is stored, ready to be unwound and paid out to find its resting place on the bottom of the sea.

During the two and a half months of sea voyage the engineer in chief of the cable laying expedition, Henry Benet, occupied a portion of his day in sending messages to himself from one end of the great line to the other, so that he was in constant assurance of the fact that the conductor was without flaw. Even with this experience, there were two tests made before the laying proper began, the last one taking place just before the ship went to sea for the trip. The extra length of 314 miles of cable, above the surface distance from San Francisco to this city, will provide the cable which will fill in the valleys and cross the submarine mountains, as well as furnish the length which will be stored in the tank here for use in repairing possible breaks which may occur in the line. The cable will continue in control of the makers for two months after it is laid before it is turned over to the Pacific Commercial Cable Company.

The officials of the cable company were on their way to San Francisco to be present at the laying of the cable when the Zealandia sailed. In the party were Clarence H. Mackay, president; George G. Ward, vice president and general manager; W. H. Boker and E. C. Bradley, vice presidents of the Postal Telegraph Company. These gentlemen were expected to reach San Francisco the day after the ship sailed, and there were steps being taken by all the commercial bodies of that city to make the day of commencing work a memorable one. It was arranged that there should be a reception at the Palace Hotel on Thursday last.

The shore end of the cable, being the one-third mile which extends from the cable house on the cliff to the water's edge, was landed from the Silvertown, as well as the instruments for working and testing the cable, on the day after the vessel arrived, and this was at once taken out and put in place, ready for the connection.

Collector Stratton of San Francisco decided that he would collect a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem, at the rate of 15 cents a pound on the four leagues of the cable, which will extend from the shore on the line to Honolulu. It is thought that the same rule will apply here.

# BIG MONEY WANTED FOR HAWAII NO CHINESE FOR THESE ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress today estimates of the appropriations desired by Hawaii for the fiscal year 1904. They include items for lighthouses at Makapuu, Kahului, Puna, Kailua, Kawaihae, Mahukona and Kalahele, aggregating \$750,000; \$250,000 for dredging Honolulu harbor; \$500,000 for a breakwater at Hilo; \$200,000 for a Federal building at Hilo; \$150,000 for a public building at Honolulu; \$150,000 for a lighthouse tender, and \$250,000 for a revenue cutter.

### Register Takes First Place.

Conservation is giving way at every point to progress, and one of the best known institutions of Honolulu will soon be a standing evidence of the fact. From time almost before the memory of the men of today ran not to the contrary, Nite's restaurant has been an institution and few persons of prominence have not passed their coin across the counter to be dropped into the old cash drawer. But it will be different now. Mr. Nite has watched the march of events, and instead of the old fashioned dinner, has now put into place one of the most modern National Cash Registers. The register is a beauty and has all the late improvements and will be a true witness to the value of the new method of taking care of receipts. J. A. M. Johnson, Collins Building, King street, is the agent for the National Cash Register, and has a full supply of all varieties, which he will show upon invitation of willingness to be convinced of the value of the modern methods of accounting.

### Finds Spanish Fleet.

MANILA, December 4.—Captain Berhing has located what is left of a fleet of small gunboats, which the Spaniards sank to Lake Lanao, Island of Mindanao, in 1898. While returning from Iligan to Camp Viquez recently, Berhing guided the captain to a point where some portions of the wrecks were visible. An effort will probably be made to raise the remains.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The report that the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico would recommend the admission of Chinese laborers into Hawaii appears to have been erroneous, according to one of the Senators composing the committee that visited Hawaii last fall. He said that the committee was opposed to the admission of Chinese into the Islands, even in restricted numbers and for short periods.

"The people of Hawaii, and especially the sugar planters, were anxious to get into the American Union," he said. "They came in with their eyes open, with the Chinese exclusion act on their medicine like every other part of the United States. If they want cheap labor, they must find it among the people already in. We don't propose to admit cheap Asiatic labor into one part of the United States to compete with white labor in other parts."

### Municipal Ownership.

NEW YORK, December 6.—A municipal journal publishes exhaustive tables, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, showing that the estimated profits of various undertakings, such as gas, water, electric supplies and tramways are equal in Liverpool to ten pence per pound, and fall from that maximum to a single farthing at Halifax. The evidence is conclusive that municipal taxes would be higher in English towns if municipal trading were not a source of considerable profit.

### Commerce Would Pay.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Experts familiar with the trade of Venezuela under normal conditions assert, says a Tribune dispatch from London, that the customs revenues are derived chiefly from imports of flour from the United States and Canada and exports of coffee to the same markets, and that the seizure of the customs for the settlement of British and German claims would involve the payment of debts through duties levied upon commerce from and with America.

# WRIGHT MAY BE RELEASED

## His Bail Is Reduced By Judge De Bolt.

Judge De Bolt yesterday reduced the bail of H. Haywood Wright from \$10,000 to \$5,000 on the indictment against him charging two embezzlements of government money. Wright will probably be released today, having made arrangements to give his bond. This was the first time any application of any kind had been made before Judge De Bolt touching upon a bond for Wright.

In the morning Judge Estee rendered a formal opinion refusing to take jurisdiction of the Wright case, and stating that it was one for the Territorial courts exclusively. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the high sheriff.

In his oral opinion Judge Estee said: "The powers of this court are statutory, and this court has no powers except those which are given it by statute. This court has the right in cases where the statutes of the United States are being violated to interfere, but the Supreme Court of the United States has several times decided that only in very important or extreme cases, should the United States district courts interfere with the other courts. I do not say the acts of the other courts in this case were improper, illegal or unconstitutional, because I am not going to take jurisdiction, and, as I said during the course of the argument, I shall not do so because I think it would be interfering with the free exercise of judicial judgment on the part of the circuit court upstairs. Let me repeat that I don't think that this court should interfere except in very extreme cases where the laws or constitution of the United States are clearly being violated. I don't think the question of fixing bail in this case is one of these. There can be cases where requiring excessive bail or a failure to try a case would be a violation of the constitutional provisions which guarantee a man a fair and speedy trial and declare that no excessive bail shall be required. In this case I think it will be highly improper to allow the present term of the circuit court to go by without giving the defendant a fair trial, regardless of whether his attorney asks for it or not. It is a right a defendant has, regardless of his counsel, to be tried. The policy of the law is that no one shall be kept in jail longer than is absolutely necessary, for the purpose of trial. I do not say that in this case the defendant is not being given an early trial, because I have no authority to say it."

### Bishop Reestrick's Successor.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 6.—A telegram has been received by the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal church from Rev. C. L. Barnes of Baraboo, Wis., saying he had decided to accept the call to the pastorate in this city.

### WHAT IS A COUGH?

A spasmodic effort to expel the mucus from the bronchial tubes. A cold causes a more abundant secretion of mucus, and when the lungs and bronchial tubes are inflamed, they are extremely sensitive to the irritation. Unless care is taken, the cold may result in pneumonia, which is swift and deadly. If the cold is a lingering one, the more leisurely but equally fatal consumption may set in. Do not neglect a cold or cough. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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Some of our new stock for the Christmas trade is now on hand, including the following:

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